

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

WAR ISSUES REVIVED.

THE SHERMAN-DAVIS CONTROVERSY DEBATED IN THE SENATE. The Leader of the Confederacy Bitterly De-

nounced by Northern Senators and Warm-ly Detended by the Southerners. The Be-ginning of a Very Interesting Discussion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The debate in the Senate to-day over Mr. Hawley's resolution calling for Gen. Sherman's letter on Jefferson Davis probably marks the opening of a very interesting discussion of war history. The speakers on the Davis side of the question were Messrs, Vest, Lamar, Harris, Morgan, and George, all friends of the head of the Confederate Government and warm enlogists of his character. They contented themselves with defending Davis in general terms from Gen. Shorman's aspersions, and threw little sions which existed in the Confederacy before it was overthrown. It was noticeable that in to-day's discussion Senators Brown of Georgia and Vance of North Carolina sat atlent. Their eulogies on Mr. Davis will not be so strong, it is predicted, as those of their colleagues to-day, but their speeches will be more interesting. The archives of the War Department contain some of their letters that call for explanation. These letters indicate that when Messrs, Vanco and Brown were Governors of their respective States under the Confederacy they found the State rights idea was trampled upon by the central Government at Richmond, upon by the central Government at Richmond, which, like all Governments in time of war, was forced to become somewhat despotie.

Gen. Hawley is pretty sure to push the controversy until he gets at the true inwardness of the troubles within the Confederacy over the State Sovereignty question. The letters of Messrs, Vance and Brown will assist him, and their comments upon them probably will supply important missing links in the history of the rebailion.

debate to-day, if not instructive, was at

only arouse bitter memories. Jefferson Davis was to-day an old man, broken in tertune and health, but an overwhelming majority of the louthern people believed and would continue to believe that he was as true and loyal to the sause he had espoused as ever was wife to husspand, as ever was religious devotee to the God he worshipped. Mr. Vest would hold himself evereant to all the past, as well as to his hopes of the future, as an honorable man, if he did not state that Gen. Sherman was mistaken in the observation that the people of the Confederate States did not sympathize with their leader in that terrible struggle.

Mr. George of Mississippi regarded the controversy in question as purely a personal one between two private citizens, and could see no propriety in the intervention of the Senato.

Mr. Conger of Michigan could not see on what authority Jefferson Davis was called a citizen of the United States. He thought there was something for Mr. Davis to do and for Congress to do before he could be brought into equality of citizenship with Gen. Sherman.

Mr. George maintained that aithough laboring under political disabilities. Jefferson Davis was still a citizen of the United States, Mr. Hawley did not coincide with the view.

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was still a citizen of the United States, and subject to its laws.

Mr. Hawley did not coincide with the view that by passing his resolution the Senate would be taking sides in a private quarrel. Personally, he did not hesitate to say that in a controversy between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Sherman, he was on Gen. Sherman's side all the time. In his opinion there was matter in the papers referred to in the resolution which established the fact that before the war there had been an elaborate conspiracy in Washington by which certain Senators had decided mean a Confederate Government, had decided mean a Confederate Government, had appointton by which certain Senators had accided upon a Confederate Government, had appointed a committee of Senators to go South to attend to the preliminary steps for its formation, and agreed that others should remain to prevent such legislation as might interfere with the success of the conspiracy. The matter under consideration was no more a personal quarrel than the four years' war for the Union had been.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama said that while it might be true that Mr. Davis was laboring under political disabilities, it was not true that he was any less a man than Gen. Sherman because of that. It was not less true that he was yet beloved by millions in the United States. While it might be true that he had acted in open warfare against the United States as President of the Confederacy, it was not true that he was any more distinctly an enemy of the United States than many of the present benators had been. There seemed to be a disposition to make the question before the Sengation of any man in the United States that would have the effect of wounding the reputation of any man in the United States that man should have the right to reply.

Mr. Ingalis of Kansas said that whenever any question arose in which Jefferson Davis was involved the Democratic party would always be found on the side of Jefferson Davis. The occasions had been frequent when the Senator from Alabama and his associates of the Democratic party had, in debate in the Sanate devas not a man of honor and a patriot. The Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Missouri had then cocasion to inform the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Missouri had then cocasion to inform the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Missouri had taken cocasion to inform the Senator from Missouri had then cocasion to inform the Senator from Missouri had then cocasion to inform the senator from Missouri had then cocasion to inform the senator from Alabama and the Senator from Missouri had the control of the great control of the senator from Missouri had the control of the great control of the senator and the forcontrol of the senator and the force of the senator and the force

LETTERS BY SENATOR JOE BROWN.

The following extracts from letters written by Senator Joe Brown as Governor of Georgia throw some light on the troubles with Pavis over the State rights question. Under date of Sept. 12, 1864, he wrote to the Confederate Secretary of War in response to President Davis's requisition for ten thousand Georgia militia: Her militia has been organized and called into active service under her own haws, for her own defence, and I do not feel that I am authorized to destroy her military organization at the behest of the President, or to surronder to him the command of troops organized and retained by her by virtue of her reserved power for her own defence when greatly needed for that purpose, and which are heroaly remaining protection against the eneroarhments of centralized power. It therefore, decime to comply with or fill this extraordinary requisition. While I refuse to gratify the President's ambition in this particular, and to surrender the just res-LETTERS BY SENATOR JOE BROWN.

the rebellion.

The debate to-day, if not instructive, was at least entertaining. Messrs, Hawley, Sherman, Ingalls, and Conger very eventy balanced aleasters, Vest, Lamar, Morgan, and George, and alonors were about even. The discussion was marked by warmth on both sides, but it was not so bitter as the old controversies of the reconstruction era. Strange as it may seem. John Shorman was the most excited Senator in the lot. His ebulations are so rare that this cane is worthy of record.

When Mr. Hawley's resolution had been ealied up, Mr. Harris of Tennessee entered his protest. He had not the sightest objection to the broadest publication of the papers, but he saw no reason why they should be sent to the Senate to be merely printed as an executive document and then simmer there.

Mr. Hawley said the papers related to the astycer of the war, and would not probably be published in the rebellion record for a course of years to come.

Mr. vest of Missouri regretted the introduction of the resolution, not that he would option of years to come.

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Sarry to a controversy that has been going on in the public press. There might be great it was but justice to him to say that the adoption of the resolution would had infracely and it was but justice to him to say that the adoption of the resolution would had infracely commit the Senate to that side of the controversy maintained by Gen. Sherman and his friends. No good could come of the resolution, I would only arouse bitter memories. Jelferson Davis was to-day an old man, broken in fortune and health, but an overwheiming majority of the bouthern people believed and would centines believe that he was as true and loyal to the span, as ever was roid; jous devotes to the Golden would be had been to be a served to the senate so Golden who had pose."
Several other letters of Gov. Brown, dating back to 1862, show the same trouble with the

Several other letters of Gov. Brown, dating back to 1862, show the same trouble with the usurpations of the Confederate Government. June 21, 1862, he opposed a conscription act in these words: "I must therefore adhers to my position, and maintain the integrity of the State Government, in its executive, judicial, and military departments, as long as I can command sufficient force to prevent it from being disbanded and its people reduced to a state of provincial dependence upon the central power."

Gov. Vance's troubles with the Davis Administration commenced early. He began in 1862 by protesting against the Conscription act. He wrote to Mr. Davis Oct. 25 of that year; "If West Foint Generals who know less of human nature than I do of military service are to ride rough shod over the people, drag them from their homes, and assign them, or rather consign them, to strange regiments and strange commanders without regard to their wishes or feelings, I must be compelled to decline undertaking a task which will certainly fail."

The suspension of the writ of habens corpus was another measure that called forth a protest from Gov. Vance. He said if the act was constitutional the people of North Carolina would obey it, but "if it be adjudged to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in street, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the powers with which it will invest you."

you."
In 1863 Gov. Vance was troubled by the depredations of Confederate soldiers in North Carolina, and finally actually threatened to make war upon them. He wrote to the Secretary of War: "I give you my word that it has beof War. I give you my word that it has become a grievance is tolerable, damnable, and not to be borne. If God Almighty had yet in store another plague worse than all others which He intended to let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharaoh still hardened his heart. I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-armed, half-disciplined Confederate cavalry. * Unless something can be done I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my militia and lavy actual war against them." Several other letters contain strong protests against encroachments upon State rights.

A Bank Trying to Get the Property of One of the Cleverest of Thieves.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12 .- The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, Ill., began suit here to-day to recover \$9,600 from the estate of John Lainey. Lainey is better known as Mollie Matches, the slickest pickpocket and bank sneak in the West. Time and again he was arrested, but being rich and able to employ good counsel he niways escaped. when he had come off victorious in a suit he gave a great dinner to Hobert Davidson and Samuel Adams, his lawyers. They remarked that they would like to see the pickpocket who could rob them. When Davidson prepared to depart his diamond pin was gone. and Adams found that his pocketbook was

empty. Matches with a smile restored them.

and Adams found that his pocketbook was empty. Matches with a smile restored them.

Finally, however, Matches was arrested for the robbery in 1879 of the Galesburg Bank, and after a desperate legal fight he was sentenced to the Hilmois State prison for three years, and Patrick Guerin, one of his accomplices, for nine years. Matches is a thrifty robber, and has houses and lots hero worth \$50,000. The bank, learning of this, brought this suit, and introduced to-day the testimony of Guerin, who told the story of the robbery.

Having scented out the bank the thieves sent for Molite, who sgreed with them that it was a good place. While they were planning the robbery the deputy sheriff passed and stared at them. Having perfected the plans, one wentto a neighboring town and hired a horse and wagon the latter containing a large box which, on the day of the robbery, stood not far from the bank on a beek street, Molle waited near the bank till the President and Treasurer went out. Then he litted his hat as a signal to his partners to advance.

Molle went inside, but at that moment a little child came and energy spoiled the scheme. One of the confederates entited the little one away, when another obstacle appeared. Mrs. Colton, mother of one of the bank officials, drove up in a carriage, but, with his usual audacity, Matches tried to turn the circumstance to account by felling the cashier that a lady outside wished to speak to him. The cashier was too wary to be thus caught, and the robbers whited until Mrs. Colton drove away. Then Matches approached the cashier and asked to buy a 55e draft on New York, in the meantime counting out about \$15 in small sliver with much noise. One accomplice pretended to be reading a newspaper, which he held so as to screen a third robber, who crept along picked the lock of the door leading behind the railing, and crept in and quickly scooled up \$9,000.

The cashier asserted that Matches had given him but \$45 and Matches declared that it was \$50. A quarrel followed until the robber had secur

charge against Mr. Jefferson Davis which he could not sustain, which no man goold ever sustain, and which was not the truth. It was a personal controversy between Mr. Davis and dien. Shorman, and the discussion that had been brought up in the Sonate could throw no light whatever on the maked, baid issue of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked, baid issue of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked, baid issue of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked states are to be a lact of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked states are to be a lact of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked states are to be a lact of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked states are to be a lact of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter on the laked states are to be a lact of lact. Whether Cien. Shorman saw a letter of lact. The lact of lact. The lact. T

by Billy Mahony, master of ceremonies, there were about 2,000 men, and women in the crowd that surrounded the ring in the hall at the Institute Building. The blue blood element was far less noticeable than usual. Aside from city

far less noticeable than usual. Aside from city officials of all sorts who came on deadhead tickets there was no one of prominence present except sporting men.

After the preliminary set-tos the crowd impatiently awaited the appearance of the champions. Before they left the dressing room Capt. Townbly, in command of the police, saw the men, and told them that he cared not how hard they hit if there was no knocking out or funny business.

they hit if there was no knocking out or funny business.

"Suilivan was sober enough," said Capt. Twombly, "but he has abused himself frightfully, and, as you will see, is in no condition to spar. Greenfield could knock him out in two rounds if he chose. I told them I would arrest both of them if they exceeded the bounds of my rostrictions, Suilivan shook hands and said to me:

"Captain, I'll do just as you say."

rounds if he chose. I told them I would arrest both of them if they exceeded the bounds of my restrictions. Sullivan shook hands and said to me:

"Captain, I'll do just as you say."

When the champion came into the ring his appearance fully bore out Capt. Twombly's opinion. He looked dissipated, heavy-eyed, and fat. He was soler, however, and when he got upon his feet his agaility was surprising. Greenfield was in prime condition and fully twenty pounds lighter than his antagonist.

The crowd greeted both men cordially, but there was no ovation for either. Jemmy Caidwell was appointed referee and O.P. Keyes of San Francisco time keeper. Billy Mahony announced that the men would spar for scientific points in the four rounds which followed.

In the first round Sullivan led with his left and Greenfield soon tapped him on the chin with no return. Then there was an exchange of blows, ending in a clinch. Sullivan struck Greenfield on the jaw with his left, and the rest of the three minutes was spent in idleness. Sullivan made the most points in the round, and sat down, panting, while three men fanned him. Greenfield showed no signs of exertion.

In the second round the initiative was left to Sullivan throughout. The first sharp exchange of blows was in the champion's favor. The men clinched frequently, and the referce continually called upon them to brenk. Greenfield made a point on Sullivan's cheek, and the champion rushed the Britisher to the rores, where they hugged each other. Greenfield reached Sullivan's nose lightly. They clinched again, broke away, time was called, and the crowd hissed.

In the third round, after an exchange of blows, the clampion struck Alf on the neck, and the latter fell. It was not a clean knock down, for Greenfield reached Sullivan with a sharp neck blow. There was more hugging, and the men laughing good naturedly at each other. The champion again ran Greenfield clinched to save falling. Sullivan with a sharp neck blow, and Greenfield clinched to save falling. Sullivan's seconds shouted.

points. When time was called the audience hissed.

In the whole engagement there was not three minutes of lively fighting. Greenfield waited the champion's pleasure, and simply endeavored to give a fair exchange for his blows. Sullivan made the most points, and the referee awarded him the match. If Greenfield had forced a hot light from the start Sullivan would doubtless have been winded in two or three rounds. It was evident also that if the champion had been in prime condition he could easily have whipped his opponent. He was Greenfield's superior in every point except wind, and his deficiency in that respect was the result of temporary and well-known circumstances.

Greenfield at the close said to the crowd:

You have many good men in this country, but I never fought one who knowed so much or who hit so hard os Mr. Sullivan."

The champion said: "Gentlemen, all I have to say is that I have treated Mr. Greenfield with respect, and if allowed to go on with Capt. Twombley's orders I would have done more serious work. I ask the press tokyive me a fairshow. There have been accusations made against me, some of which are not true. All I ask of the citizens of Boston is fair play. Mr. Greenfield is a good man. I give him credit for what he has done. He is my friend and always will be."

An agent of the Society for the Prevention of be."
An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals decided not to serve his warrant against Sullivan to-night, but he will probably be brought into court to-morrow for cruelty to his horse,

RYAN GETS THE WORST OF IT. Jack Dempsey Too Much for the Light

Weight New Englander.

At Jack Dempsey's, in East Thirteenth street, last night, there were several lively boxing matches, and a great crowd to see

Wright Sandford, Col. Fred May, Fred Hudson, James Gladwin, Benjamin Williams, John Wood, Phil Milligan, and Tom Kearns were among the spectators. Joe Murphy was mas ter of ceremonies.

After the preliminary set-tos Jack Dempsey faced Billy Frazier, the light-weight champion of New England, whom he defeated on Nov. 24. They had a hot but very scientific set-to of four rounds, in which honors were about evenly divided, although Frazier was the weaker man of the two at the finish.

At 12:30 o'clock Dempsey again appeared, this time to contend with Jimmy lyan, champion middleweight o Pennsylvania. Dempsey had hurt his right hand, and hardly used it in the first two rounds.

In the third round he hit Ryan a counter blow with his right on the nose so vigorously that Ryan's head went back and Billy Madden called time.

Dempsey repeated the dose in the next round knocking lyan un against the wall, and They had a hot but very scientific set-to of

round, knocking liyan up against the wall and when time was called it was evident that liyan would presently have been a beaten man if time had not been called.

"I never saw any boxing matches that I liked better than those two," said Polico Captain McCullagn, "and I saw nothing that was in violation of law."

Gen. Negley Soon Set Pres.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 12.-Gen. J. S. Negley. S Negley, Jr., and Charles J. Calhoun were arrested eday on the charge of conspiracy, and held in the sum of \$150,000 for their appearance in court. The enarge of \$150,000 for their appearance in court. The enarge was made by D. H. Walince, who alleged that as officers of the New Castle Northern Kaliroud they had compared to defraud the road and injure its origin; that have had made false entries upon the books of the company. That in order to gain control flev had framingly that in order to gain control flev had framingly based 4.63s shares of stock and issued \$125,000 control of the company. For which they never received into the company of which they never received high time, and that they conjured in making false highly sagainst the officers of the road. The case was argued this afternoon, and Judge flaren quasiled the informatic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. Representative Rogers of New York introduced a bill in the House authorizing the appropriation of \$5.000.000 toward the entergement of the Eric Canal to a sofficient capacity to pass war vessels 25 feet wide and 100 feet long and merchant yea-sels of \$00 toos burtless. FIRING AT SHORT RANGE.

A Patal Fight in a Newspaper Office with

NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 12 .- A desperate shooting affray occurred this morning in the office of the Mascot, an illustrated weekly paper published here, in which all of the parties engaged were seriously, and one fatally wounded. On Saturday the Mascut assailed Judge William T. Houston, District Judge of this parish and late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district. making scandalous charges against him. Judge Houston's position on the bench precluded him from taking any notice of the assault, but this morning his brother, James T. Houston, State Tax Collector, in company with Supervisor of Registration Robert Brewster, called on the editor of the Mascot for satisfaction.

The office of the Mascot is on the third floor

of a building on Camp street. Ascending to

this story, Houston and Brewster entered the

George Osmund, the editor, and Adolph Zeu-

neck, the engraver. Stepping up to Osmund,

editorial office. There were present only

Houston asked, "Is this Mr. Osmund?" and before he could answer, as he knew him well. struck him once over the head and arm with a

Houston asked, "Is this Mr. Osmund?" and before he could answer, as he knew him well, struck him once over the head and arm with a heavy sitck he carried.

The next minute both men had their pistols ont. Who fired first it is impossible to say as Houston accuses Osmund and Osmund Houston. The two men were within eight feet of each other when they commenced firing. Houston's first shot missed. Osmund's second bail struck Houston in the paim of his right hand, severing a finger and running use the arm, naralyzing it. He dropped his pistol to the ground, leaving himself unprotected and open to the fire of his antagonist.

As he leaned over to pick it up with his left hand his friend Browster, who was standing a flow leaf away, shot at Osmund. The latter flow of the standard of the standard

opposition.

Brewster gave up the office of Sheriff in the spring to take the position of Registrar of Voters.

ADRIFT IN HUDSON BAY ICE. Laden, Missing.

It appears from the correspondence of the Evening Post that the Prince of Waies, one of the finest ships owned by the Hudson Bay Company, has probably been lost. The Prince of Wales entered the bay early in September, bound from London to Moose Factory, James's Bay, the most southern point of Hudson Bay. The heavy ice prevented her from

Bay. The heavy ice prevented her from reaching Moose Factory until the end of the month. She set sail again in October. Her passage across James's Bay to the entrance of Hudson's Straits was terrible. The ice there prevented her proceeding. For two days, with the thermometer 10° below zero, she attempted to go shead. Then the Captain tried to return to Moose Factory.

The vessel reached Charlton Island, which is only twenty-five miles from Moose Factory, but further progress was prevented by the floating ice. A boat, manned by the mate and four sailors, went ashore to obtain supplies for the winter. A strong head wind sprang up, and this together with a binding snow storm, made it doubtful whether they would reach land. For three days they were adrift, and on the fourth reached Moose River, starving and half frozen.

The next day, with provisions and necessary

the fourth reached Moose River, starving and half frozen.

The next day, with provisions and necessary materials, they started for the ship. After making sixteen miles the boat was frozen in, and they were compelled to cut her out and return. Four Indians then went in search of the vessel. In five days they returned, saving they had sighted Charlton Island, but had seen nothing of the ship. A search has been made for her without success.

She had a cargo of furs worth half a million of dollars, and it is thought that her loss will end the much-talked-of Hudson Bay rente as an outlet for the products of the Northwest. The chief of sicer of the company in charge of the office in Montreal says that the ice in the bay often lasts until June. He thinks the route impracticable. This also gives a death blow to the Manitoba and Hudson Bay Rairond, which was to connect with steamers to Europe and shorten the distance by a thousand miles.

Barnum's Offer to Gen. Grant.

P. T. Barnum called on Gen, Grant yesterday morning and made him the offer contained in the ac-companying letter. Mr. Barnum left town shortly after-" BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 12, 1885. Gen. Physics S. Grant, twice President of the United

States Ac.
"Hoxonep Six: The whole world honors and respects

you. All are anxious that you should live happy and free from care. While they admire your manifiess in declining the large sum recently tendered you by friends, they still desire to see you achieve floancial indepen-

deciming the large sum recently tendered you by friends, they still desire to see you achieve thantilat independence in an honorable manner.

"Of the unique and valuable trophies with which you have been honored we have nit read, and nil have a lamble desire to see these evidences of love and respect bestowed upon you by monarche, princes, and peoples throughout the glosse. Where you wond confers great and enduring favor on your fellow more and women by permitting them to see those tropales, you come at the same time femiles existing emissioners in a most satisfactors and homeiner.

I wan give you statisfied cash, besides a propertion of the profits, said the profits and the profits of the profits existing all ross myself, it may be permitted profits, and I will give wonter greaters in this approach and the profits of which all your tries much of hard an increasing and another feel and the profits of which all your tries of mineral fad mittended to be placed by the relative to the same feel in an amount of all mittenders of wheel all your tries of mineral fad mittenders for the level consists of the entire of infinity. Remembering that the meanterness of weeking to Medical and a profit of the level of the profits are increased in the feeling of the level of t Montree.

Boston, Inn. 12—In the House of Engineeritatives for the state of the second case were presented unling upon the Massa chosetts congression to with far the case as of a hill blacking ties, translated the far the case as of a hill blacking ties, translated the far the case with the for the knowledge of the resolution with the formal resolutions to a horizontal resolutions to a her beginning to solutions to a her beginning to solutions at once, and they were referred.

Forn Brooklyn Box Factory. ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Nearly all the one and a quarter and one and a harf—lexy in the number district, amounting to 302-309 feet, has been purchased by a Brooklyn box manufacturer.

THE CONTEST IN ALBANY. LESS SENTIMENTALITY APPARENT IN

THE EVARTS BOOM.

Friends of Mr. Morton and of Mr. Everts Both Confident-More Telling Work Done for the New York Lawyer. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- It has been as quiet as a week of Sundays in the Delayan House until this afternoon. Now the hotel is humming like a beehive. Messrs, Payn, Dutcher, and Cole have established the Morton headquarters in the rooms made famous by the lodgings of Messrs, Conkling and Platt when they failed to secure a reflection to the Senate and more recently by the unlucky Hubbell candidate for speaker. On the other hand, the Evarts men, Skinner Sloan, Howe, Roosevelt, O'Neil, Hamilton Harris, Bowen and Burleigh, are in the fateful Tweed pariors, more recently dis-tinguished as the room wherein Gen. Husted lost his fight for the Speakership. Therefore the honors in that respect are easy. Mr. Leslie W. Russell's headquarters are not yet established, but the Russell movement is definitely and positively announced as an enduring one. Although there are only half a dozen Russell voters, they propose to stick to their man, at least until he determines to retire, and they confidently expect to get a chance to pay him the compliment of voting for him in the saucus. They seem to entertain a hope that he may be a compromise candidate, and boast that his name is likely to be linked with the names of these other sons of St. Lawrence, Preston King and Silas Wright. It is whispered here that the friends of Whitelaw Reid expect him to be a compromise cardidate. This talk of a possible alternative indicates the strength the Evarts boom has attained. It is assuming quite unsentimental proportions,

This talk of a possible alternative indicates the strength the Evarts boom has attained. It is assuming quite unsontimental proportions, and the news of Evarts meetings, Evarts petitions, Evarts editorials, Evarts circulars, and Evarts processions from the metropoits and Evarts processions from the metropoits and the country districts is becoming interesting. It is even said that the very name of Evarts makes Mr. Payn angry.

If all the Republicans who are expected succeed in getting a foothold in Albany this week there will be no conspicuous one left at home except the flev. Dr. Burchard, and even he is said by some ingenious persons to be likely to be brought here by the Morton men to make a speech for whomever shows the strongest front against their standard bearer. When the talk reaches the names of legislators and the counting of unhatched chicks begins, the situation looks about as it did a week ago. Mr. Morton still seems to have the right to claim a majority of votes, six more than he needs, it is said. The hope of the Evarts men is based on the belief that enough votes can yet be dragged from him to elect their man. This is to be brought about by the influences at work among the recopic and by the chagrin and disappointment that may follow Erwin's announcement of his committee appointments. Mr. Skinner, for instance, is said to have the names of all the important Republicans in Watertown signed to a petition addressed to Senator Lansing and Menners Kilby and Teeber, who are now Morton men, asking them to change their minds. That is a sammle of the work now being done. The Brooklyn meeting to-night is expected to capture two votes, and so it goes. It is understood here that Hiscock, like Russell, is going to stay as long as possible and long enough to speak for him, and what will come of the renewed effort now making in New York and Washington to get him to help the Evarts movement, cannot be foressen.

The Democrate are disturbed by a rumor that Mr. Erwin is going to put only three of them on each comm

Major James Huggerty has been very ill for ten daye. His sickness began with a cold and a fever followed. He is much better to-day and is pronounced out of danger.

A LUGUBRIOUS EVARTS BOOM. somnolent Proceedings in the Brooklyn Kink

There was plenty of room in the Brooklyn Rink last night for more to enter after all the friends of William M. Evarts had been comfortably scated. Many ladies were present. Some of the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn who had been helping on the Evarts boom were absent. Dr. R. S. Storrs, who had been advertised to speak, sent a letter saving his physician had forbidden his going out. Joshua M. Van Cott presided. He made an appeal on behalf of Mr. Evarts, whom he regarded as the first citizen of the State. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford spoke of the elec-tion of Mr. Evarts as the best that could now be done by the Republican party to show that it deserves to return to power. He spoke of the recent defeat of the Republicans with an air of mournfulness that gave a sort of funercal as-

recent defeat of the Republicans with an air of mournfainess that gave a sort of funereal aspect to the meeting.

This was increased by Chief Justice Noah Davis's lugulations consolation that the trouble of parcelling out the offices had been transferred to the Domocracy. He dwelt painfully upon the new questions to be discussed under the new Administration. When the Judge touched upon the tariff the audience grow very drowsy. grew very drowsy. Gen. B. F. Tracy also spoke in favor of Mr.

Evarts.

Resolutions enumerating the qualifications of Mr. Evarts for the Senate were passed. The resolutions also appointed a committee of about ninetymembers to go to Albany and promote, by all honorable ways, the election of Mr. Evarts.

Obligary.

Prof. Henry Lawrence Eustis, Dean of the Harvard Scientific School, died in Cambridge on Sun-day morning, aged 96. His health had been failing for two years past. He was a son of Gen. Abraham Easts, U. S. A., and graduated at Hervard in 1838. He then entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduand at the head of his class in 1842 among his class-mates being teens, Grant, Sherman, and Halleck. He left the unitary service in 1849 to remain professor of engineering in the new Scientific school at Harvard He recutered the arms in 1862, and was made a Briga-dior-tis-quality shortly after this, his health fad-ing, he resigned his command and restand his profes-sorship at Harvard. He was the author of technical writings on engineering science, and of a pamphiet on mortars. ars.

stile. Rose, for thirty years Dram Major of the
ed States Military Academy band, and a veteran of
thick Hawk and other wars, died at West Foint on

E. Drevtus who died in Basic Switzerland, on to clay, was the senior and foreign member of Drey, a constraint of the constraint o

The steerage passengers of the Cunarder Oregon were landed at Castle Garden late last evening. Among them were Robert and John Santhause, aged 5 and 7, consigned to their father in Connecticut; John Martin, with a lighting building, Jeremiah O'Brien, with two children and twelve blackthorn withs, Margaret O'Flahert, with twe pots of abantons. Partice Drug-van wife, and children with a purkage of Knock Charel mortar. Actor Abertina Regims Smith with a one-pound plum pudding, with body tree bongles attached.

Navigating the River in Midwinter. HARTFORD, Jan. 12 .- The arrival at the dock

in this city this marning of the big Mahel with a tow is comething unrecedented in the history of the Connec the filter at this season of the year. The tog started on her return trip to day and where deaver to make an other trip to have more season. The there is not season of the front limited to say brook forty the make. At not time this cause has become there enough to emake the ice men to can be exceeded as the country to emake.

East Livempool, O., Jan. 12.-Annie Van

Forsan, the young woman necessed of poisoning the Van Forsan and McBane families of this city, has waived a prediminary hearing, physicide not guitty, and was re-manded to jail on the charge of murgar in the first de-gree. No other deaths have observed, and the victims are all in a fair way of recovery.

CAUCUSNING AT MIDNIGHT.

Gov. Abbett Appoints a Treasurer in Place TRENTON, Jan. 12.-Ex-Senator John Blackwell, a Democrat of this city, was appointed

State Treasurer this morning, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Treasurer Wright. He told the clerks in the Treasurer's office that he expected to hold the office only a little while, and would make no changes. Others assert that the Governor appointed Mr. Blackwell upon the strength of assurances that Senator Schenck, Republican, would join the

Senator Schenck, Republican, would join the Democrats in voting against a joint meeting, thereby leaving the Democratic appointee to hold over until next year. Another part of the alleged deal is the combination of Mr. Schenck and the Democrats to organize the Senate, making himself President, and dividing the rest of the offices.

The feeling against Mr. Schenck is very bitter, and desperate measures will be taken to defeat his alleged scheme in case he attempts to carry it out. Otherwise it is not unlikely that the Republicans may themselves make him President of the Senate.

Armstrong, Jankins, and Reasbey remain in the field for Speaker of the Assembly, and the light is warm, but not bitter. Armstrong undoubtedly has eighteen of the ninsteen necessary votes on the first ballot, and will have from twenty-one to twenty-flye by the second or third if the caucus is held to-night. Efforts to get the caucus called failed early in the evening, but at 11 o'clock it was announced that sufficient signatures have been obtained, and that the caucus will meet at midnight.

SWEET BY A TORNADO.

Parts of Alabama and Georgia Ravaged by

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12 .- A tornado last night about fifty miles north of this city swept down timber for the width of half a mile. A number of houses were blown down, but only one death has been reported. Trains on the South and North Alabama road were delayed several hours. The tornado came from the southvest and went in a northeast direction.

layed several hours. The tornado came from the south-west and went in a northeast direction.

Macon, Gr., Jan. 12 — A tornado passed over the adjoining county of Jones at 12 o'clock last night, sweeping away everything in its path. Large oaks were twisted like straws, and one large orenard was destroyed. The roof of R. D. Lester's dwelling was completely wrecked and all the fences on his place were blown down. Mr. Lester was thrown against a mantel and slightly hurt. Nearly all the houses on George Perdue's plantation, adjoining Mr. Lester's, were destroyed, and corn and fodder were blown away.

The tornado passed into Baldwin county, destroying dwellings, gin houses, barns, and fences. Many horses and mules were blown away. Neveral persons were injured, but no lives were lost. The roor of the tornado was heard distinctly eight miles away.

SELMA, Jan. 12 — A tornadi-passed through Hale, Perry, and Hibb counties, this State, inst night. Great doinage was done to liouses and fences in its path, which was about a mile wide. In Bibb county, near Centreville, a man is reported to have been killed, and a Mrs. Mason received serious injuries. Neveral mills were wrecked, and near Randolph two miles were shied. Houses a nille away from the path of the tornado shook so that the injuries thought the trembling was caused by an earthquake. The damage to houses and other property will reach thousands of Joliars. The forests were greatly damaged. Nearly one thousand trees are lying across the roads near Randolph.

BOYS MOB A CANDY CARAVAN.

Auxious to Polson Themselves and Fighting

An anonymous letter received by Dr. Edson esterday informed him that the health authorities had een outwitted in their recent attempt to seize colored candies from the firm of Schnebel & Elberding. The writer intimated that the firm had secreted a part of writer intimated that the firm and secreted a part of their stock in the factory of their box maker. Philip Nickel of Eighth street and Avenue A, on the top floor of the Wilson Mission Building. Last evening the Doctor, with two sonitary poleomen, went to the box factory and seried 7400 pounds of the candy tova flow-fer, and leaves, whose bright colors were the result of nineral dyes. Trucks were engaged, and the stuff was loaded upon it in tolk, the packages being broken. Some of the candids became scattered on the ground, loaded upon it in bulk, the packages being broken. Some of the candies became scattered on the ground, and a few investigating small boys found out what it was. The news spread like wild fire, and small boys, as well as those of a larger growth, were soon present in the numbers and spirit of a mob. The effort to drive them away was met by a shower of stones, and the enemy became so bold that bandfuls of the candies were grabbed from the trucks when that on the ground had been cleaned up.

The Board of Health party had to send to the Fifth atreet police station for a squad of police before they could complete the seture and get away with the contrabound staff. It was then sprinkled copiously with carboic said and other repailent flavorings, carted to the offal dock, and dumped.

Wortendyke's Suffering Poor. An investigation of the destitution at Wortendyke, N. J., yesterday proved that about four fifths of the poorer population are in destitute circumstances, and are only being kept from actual starvation by the o be entire'y destitute with not a morsel to eat for her

The Sharon Divorce Case. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-During the argument on the question of all may in the Sharon divorce case to-day, the affidavit of Nellie Brackett, one of the witnesses during the trial, was introduced. It stated that the "My Dear Wife" letters were fixed by the plain tiff after the curt against Sharon was instituted.

The affidavit of Senator Sharon was then read. It The affidavit of Senator Sharon was then read. It charged that the testimony of the expert (impel, who swore that the "My Dear Wife" letters were genuine, was given in accordance with a contract made with it. W, Tyler, the plaintiff sattorney, by which formiglawas to receive \$25,000 if the plaintiff won her suit. The constant was preduced and Tyler testified that he wrote it and signed teetth is and Gumpel's names to it. He said the matter was a trap to find out who was distributing Sharon's money.

W, H, L, isarnes, the defendant's attorney, testified that I. W, Lees, tagitant of the city netertives formed the first of the city neterities of the contract of the city neterities of these dines due to My Lees, tagitant of the city neterities of these that I W. Lees, unplain of the city netertives, pirro-duced him to John McLaughlin, a cierk in Tyler's office, of whom Barnes pirrofused the contract for Schoe, Concluding his testimony, Barnes said, "I believe now that the paper is a fraid, and withdraw it." The case was continued until Priday.

Political Notes.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford will be a candidate or the United States Senatorship in California. Objec-ions src, however, being made to him on the ground hat he is a citizen of New York. Congressman Townshend of Phinois has written to the Concressman Townshond of Illinois has written to the members of the Legislature from his district asking their support in case he coholides to seek the nomination for Linted states senator to surveed ten Legan.

Legan of the control of the contro

Twenty-eight Kegs of Powder Stelen.

Twenty-eight kegs of blasting powder that were left in front of St. John's College, in Fordham, where an addition is being built, were stolen on Jan. 3 Policennas Donobus discovered that Bunn & Armstrong, contractors who are grading the streets in Bedford Park, a mile from Fordham, had bought the powder from James Forman. Zavyars old of arbor street, Fordham, the arrested Forman and Patrick Motion, also of Fordham. In the Barlem Paice Court, restorder, Forman was held for examination and McGoey was remanded.

Fire in the Sinde Mills. FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.-Fire caught in the muse room of the stade units at 0:20 to night. The sprinklers were turned on, and held the fire in check unreturned were turned on and held the fire in check un-til the arrival of the Fire Department. This completely substitud and controlled the fire and in har an hour it was practically extinguished. Fire damages will be heavy not only from the but I on water with which the premises were completely flooded. It will probably be about \$250,000.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Mr. (limistone's health is pronounced to be greatly

Direct storms prevailed yesterday on the coasts of Great Britain.

The English Court of Chancery has made a perpetual municion fortidding the publication of Lord Lytton's The Secretary of War has refused to order a court martial to try ten. Hazen's charges against Lieut infilingion.
The directors of the World's Fair at New Orleans, have
Amart C. 25, as the commercial travellers day. A sel apart P. 25, as the continernal travelers day. A large attendance of frammers is expected. Mr. Hoar presented a petition in congress vesterday from betta A. Lockwood, praying Congress to see that the votes cast for her at the last. Presidential election be counted. counted.

McFaiden, accompline of Prestice Tiller, who related the Pacific Express Compline of Prestice Tiller, who related the Pacific Express Company in St. Louis of ever \$100.000 pieces \$200.000 pieces \$

SICK OF CONVENT SCHOOL

TWO GIRLS SEEK REFUGE FROM BOOKS WITH A NEW HAVEN LANDLADY.

They Decline to Go Home to Brooklyn, but Change Their Minds When Placed in a Cell
-They Won't Go Back to School Anyway. New Haven, Jan. 12.-Detective George Lanthier of New York and Detective James Brewer of New Haven entered the Central po-lice station this afternoon with two New York school girls between them. One was 14 years old, a bionde, with golden hair, large for her age, and very pretty. The other was 16 years old, a brunette, with flashing black eyes and rosy cheeks. Both were laboring under excitement and both were richly dressed. They were locked up in the women's quarters.

They were arrested at the request of a fashionable young man, who said he was the brother of the older girl. He acquainted Captain of Police Hyde with the circumstances of their strange case, but, out of regard for the families of the girls, who are said to be wealthy residents of Brooklyn, their names were withheld from the reporters.

The girls "eloped together," as they termed it, because of their distike for school life. They are cousins, and have been attending a convent school at Southport. For some reason they became disgusted with the school and, after returning home to spend the holidays, strongly objected to going back. They finally

after returning home to spend the holidays, strongly objected to going back. They finally made a downright refusal to return, but their parents refused to yield and started them for Southport on Saturday.

Determined to have their own way the girls did not stop at Southport, but came to this city and went to a stylish boarding house on Olive street, kept by Mrs. Azariah Williams. There they gave no names and made no explanations, but as they were young and respectable in appearance and had an abundance of money she did not hesitate to take them. They were punctual at their meals and kept closely to their room.

On Sunday morning their parents in Brooklyn got word from Southport that the girls had not returned to school. This created the utmost alarm among the families, and the brother of the older girl, with detective Lauthier, was at once sent out to look them up. It was found that they stopped over one train at New Bothele, and took the next train for this city. Here the detective consulted Detective Brewer, and a hackman was found who drove two young ladies to Mrs. Williams's boarding house. Just as the young indies were about to sit down to a luxurious dinner in walked the detectives, and soon after walked them away to Poilce Headquarters. This was not done until after an hour's talking and entreaty on the part of the brother. But the girls were incorrigible. They vowed they would never go back to that 'horrid old dark convent,' and flatiy refused to return to New York. The brother requested the policemen to see what change in their rebelitious spirits would be effected by locking them up for a white.

Even this had no effect on them. They took their imprisonment very coolly, and showed no signs of vielding. For sanciness and easti-ron independence the officers said that they never saw the equal of thesse girls. At 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock the big brother went in and besought them to reconsider. But in vain. They seemed to think they were martyrs in a noble cause. The brother was in desirar. It was finally d

A Landlard Before the Tenement Commission. The Tenement Commission discussed yeaterday its preliminary report, which is to be presented to
the Legislature on Thursday. Among the things it
recommends to the Legislature is to make violations of
the sanitary code, such as throwing rubbleh into sinks
and vaults, offences punishable with fine and imprisonment. The increase of the police sanitary squad is
recommended. Felix Adler's recommendation that bedrooms in tenements should be lightled from the open air
was adopted.

Mr. S. Thompson, owher of the tenement at 557 West
Thirty second street, where typhus fever was discovered
last week, was examined. He acknowledged that he
had repeatedly received orders from the Health Board
to empty the vault and remedy other-evils but he said
the had always compiled promptly with these orders, and
the supposed the premiers were in as good sanitary condition as the class of tenants admitted. He knew personally but little about them, for he left their care to an
arout. He added that he was not voluntarily the owner
of the tenements, which came to him on a morizage The Tenement Commission discussed yesterforcelesure
Mr. B. Baer, the agent, declaimed against the charac-ter of the tenunts, to whose habits, and not to the un-

ter of the tenants to whose habits, and not to the un healthy condition of the building, he seemed to think the outbreak of typhus due.

Two hundred couples were in the march that opened the Elks' ball, in the Madison Square Garden, at 11% o'clock last night. Among the men were Tony Pas-ter, James Colher, W. W. Tillotson, Ed. Glimore, Osmond Terle, John Wild, Harry Sanderson, Walter Sim, Senator Gildo, Police Justice U-Reilly, and Assemblyman Rockefeller. Twenty-six dances were some through with before morning. Some of them were my Mendelssohn and some by Dave Braham. The committeemen were distinguished by an oik's head which they were on a sath budge.

Van Sie's Blow with a Bale Stick.

A Coroner's jury in Long Island City decided A Coroner's jury in Long, is and City decided yesterday that Julius Zolesky, an East Whilameburgh milkman, died of injuries indicted by Charles Van Sise with a bale stick. One out of the cleven juryers held that Van Sise was not responsible for the fotal effect of his workman ran away with Zolesky, further that the cleven in the Carlot of the Workman away with Zolesky, further the land creamed him of keeping his Wan Sise's deg, which had straved from home. The how was struck in a light which followed. Van Sise, who gave himself uc, is under \$2,000 ball.

Fatul Fire in Yonkers.

Fire in Yonkers yesterday morning destroyed brick factors owned by the J. Lowenthal estate, loss shout \$20080. It was occupied by Reed & Conrick, patent medicine manufacturers, who lost about \$75,900, P. Cull, who owned a saleon saljouring lost about \$1,500 and W. Anderson, wheelwright, Henry Allstine, Dr. O orien, E. Turber, and Mrs. J. Jackson, lost a few hing dred dollars each.
William Burns a member of the Hudson Hose com-pany was fatally injured by a falling wall.

Jay Gould's Next Southern Trip.

In reference to the rumors that have been current for a week that Mr. Jay Gould was about to cave town for a predictive cruise on the Alamana, Mr. iould say westerday that he did not intend to leave own mail the middle or latter part of February. He estiges to secure the criminate of New York in March, and, f business nermit, will spend that morthle be did not come on or ment the Fibrida case. He may run over to the He and that he sent the Alamana to that leaving the institute of the simply to avoid rough weather in making the assage there.

Curver's First Day's Shooting," New Haven, Jan. 12. Dr. Carver stopped

shooting at 10 40 to might, and retired for the night with a total of 11 bight, its to the credit in his attempt to break 00,000 whichen balls in six caps. The will begin to-morrow at 8 a.m. Not to be Known as Detectives.

Police Commissioner Partridge of Brooklyn

has instructed the detectives to convenitheir identity as detectives as much as possible, and to hold he con-teres in public with the uniformed members of the force except when absolutely to assure Signal Office Prediction.

Decidedly colder, fair weather.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Maritime Exchange has excited John P. Townsend The Maritime Exchange has exceed John P. Townsend Procedura.
Judge Donobbe has granted an absolute divorce to Remard Shoa from Loutenesses.

Mr. F. W. Whitedre said by living to the daughter of Matthow Aradis, bravel are by the Uregon vesterflay. The Palestins Communityr reception and built tax place to under at the Metropolitims there it has The paradism to the W. A. Whitedram I have the Daniel and towler W. M. Scholmer et al. 1988. The Paradi King. The exceeding the W. Scholmer et al. 1989. The W. Scholmer et al. 1989. The W. Scholmer et al. 1989. The New York City Water Company with a capital of places of the Community of th Judge Ingraham yested to granted a temperary monotoning factor of the core a countained and Grant refferly Garried Company restrained the factor of the fact

Hotel Royal Restaurant and Cafe open all night for patrons Patestine Commandery ball Richard Hearen Proprietor Adia.